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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
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9 Amy Patterson,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Two Fingers LLC, et al.,

13 Defendants.
14

No. CV-15-00494-PHX-NVW

ORDER

15 Before the court is Counter-Defendant Peter K. Strojnik's Motion to Dismiss
16 Second Amended Counterclaim (Doc. 67). For the following reasons, the Motion will be
17 granted.
18

19 **I. BACKGROUND**

20 On March 18, 2015, Plaintiff Amy Patterson filed suit against Defendant Joseph
21 Popo and three limited liability corporations over which he exercises partial control.
22 (Doc. 1 at 1-3.) Those corporations do business in Scottsdale, Arizona, as Stone & Vine
23 Urban Italian Restaurant, Salt & Lime Modern Mexican Grill, and Black & Bleu. (*Id.* at
24 2-3.) Beginning in 2013, while Patterson was working at these restaurants as a server and
25 manager, Popo allegedly made "consistent inappropriate and grotesque sexual advances
26 during each shift [Patterson] worked." (*Id.* at 4.) According to the Complaint, Popo
27 repeatedly made graphic remarks to Patterson, touched her in an inappropriate manner,
28 and "aggressively pressure[d] [Patterson] to engage in three-way intercourse with him

1 and another employee.” (*Id.* at 5.) Patterson alleges the harassment became so severe
2 and pervasive that she was eventually forced to resign. (*Id.* at 6-7.) Following her
3 resignation and prior to initiation of this litigation, Popo and the other defendants
4 (collectively, “Defendants”) allegedly authored statements on a local internet forum
5 calling Patterson a “whore,” claiming she carried several sexually transmitted diseases,
6 and intimating that she had welcomed Popo’s sexual advances. (*Id.* at 9-10.)

7 Patterson’s Complaint sought damages for Title VII sexual harassment, as well as
8 for intentional infliction of emotional distress, battery, assault, and defamation. In
9 response, Defendants filed a counterclaim against Patterson and a third-party complaint
10 against her attorney, Peter K. Strojnik, and his law firm, the Strojnik Law Firm, LLC.
11 (Doc. 8 at 1-3.) Defendants alleged that Patterson had “instigated” and reciprocated
12 Popo’s sexual “banter,” and that rather than resigning voluntarily, Patterson had been
13 forced out after a patron published a complaint about her on Yelp. (*Id.* at 4, 5.) In
14 addition, Patterson and Strojnik allegedly “conspired with one another to extort money
15 from Popo by threatening the disclosure of work related communications, potential
16 criminal activity, and alleged affairs to the public at large.” (*Id.* at 6.) The counterclaim
17 alleges Patterson and Strojnik demanded \$500,000 in return for an agreement not to
18 report unspecified criminal conduct to the police; “disseminated defamatory and libelous
19 information to the public by posting on websites such as LinkedIn, Facebook and The
20 Dirty Scottsdale”; and “visited [Defendants’] places of business on numerous occasions
21 to protest, disseminate pamphlets and/or otherwise bully [Defendants] into capitulating to
22 their unlawful demands.” (*Id.* at 6-8.)

23 Patterson and Defendants filed a Notice of Settlement on June 5, 2015 (Doc. 63),
24 and all claims between those parties were dismissed on July 23, 2015 (Doc. 79). But
25 Defendants have not dropped their claims against Strojnik and the Strojnik Law Firm. In
26 a Second Amended Counterclaim filed on June 10, 2015, Defendants seek damages from
27 Strojnik and the Strojnik Law Firm on seven causes of action, including business
28 disparagement, wrongful interference with business relationships, libel per se, trade libel,

1 invasion of privacy, false light, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. (Doc. 65
 2 at 13-27.) All of these claims arise under Arizona law. Strojnik now moves to dismiss
 3 the Second Amended Counterclaim 1) for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, as provided
 4 by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), and 2) for failure to state a claim upon
 5 which relief can be granted, as provided by Rule 12(b)(6).

6 7 **II. ANALYSIS**

8 Patterson's Complaint asserted both a Title VII claim and various state law causes
 9 of action. This court therefore originally had jurisdiction over the entire case pursuant to
 10 28 U.S.C. § 1331, which establishes federal question jurisdiction, and § 1367(a), which
 11 provides that "in any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction,
 12 the district courts shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so
 13 related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the
 14 same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution." But the
 15 existence of supplemental jurisdiction at the inception of a case does not necessarily
 16 require a federal court to continue exercising jurisdiction over pendent state law claims
 17 once all federal questions have been resolved:

18 The district courts may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over a
 19 claim under subsection (a) if—

- 20 (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of State law,
- 21 (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or claims over
- 22 which the district court has original jurisdiction,
- 23 (3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original
- 24 jurisdiction, or
- 25 (4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for
- 26 declining jurisdiction.

27 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

28 Here, Strojnik urges dismissal under § 1367(c)(3) on the grounds that all federal
 claims—i.e., those over which the court had original jurisdiction—have been dismissed.¹

¹ Because all parties are residents of Arizona (Doc. 65 at 2), the court cannot exercise original jurisdiction over any state law claims pursuant to the diversity statute,

1 Defendants insist Patterson’s federal Title VII claim “has been settled, not truly
2 dismissed” (Doc. 74 at 3), with the result that § 1367(c)(3) does not permit the court to
3 refuse to exercise supplemental jurisdiction. This argument is without merit. After
4 approving a settlement agreement, a court dismisses the action between the parties—as
5 well as any “claims” that are part of that action. Indeed, in this case the court dismissed
6 any and all claims between Patterson and Defendants on July 23, 2015. (Doc. 79.) For
7 this reason, other courts have recognized that settlement of all federal claims justifies a
8 decision under § 1367(c) to decline supplemental jurisdiction over any remaining state
9 law causes of action. *E.g.*, *Denney v. City of Berkeley*, No. C 02-5935 JL, 2004 U.S.
10 Dist. LEXIS 24265, at *9 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 18, 2004) (“Plaintiff *dismissed* all federal
11 claims against all defendants following settlement of those claims. . . . Accordingly, this
12 Court declines to assert jurisdiction over the remaining claim under California law.”
13 (emphasis added)); *cf. Ametex Fabrics v. Just in Materials, Inc.*, 140 F.3d 101, 105 (2d
14 Cir. 1998) (“By the time of the settlement of the jurisdiction-conferring claim, third-party
15 plaintiffs and AFP had already engaged in discovery under an expedited discovery
16 schedule and held a settlement conference before a magistrate. Therefore, we cannot say
17 that the district court abused its discretion in retaining supplemental jurisdiction over the
18 third-party action.”). The question thus becomes whether the exercise of supplemental
19 jurisdiction is appropriate on the facts of this case.

20 “The decision whether to continue to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over state
21 law claims after all federal claims have been dismissed lies within the district court’s
22 discretion.” *Satey v. JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, 521 F.3d 1087, 1091 (9th Cir. 2008). “The
23 Supreme Court has stated . . . that ‘in the usual case in which all federal-law claims are
24 eliminated before trial, the balance of factors . . . will point toward declining to exercise
25 jurisdiction over the remaining state-law claims.’” *Acri v. Varian Assocs.*, 114 F.3d 999,
26 1001 (9th Cir. 1997) (en banc) (second ellipsis in original). “While discretion to decline
27 to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over state law claims is triggered by the presence of

28 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

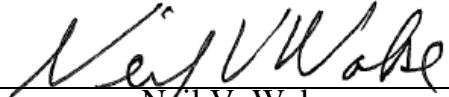
1 one of the conditions in § 1367(c), it is informed by . . . values ‘of economy,
2 convenience, fairness, and comity.’” *Id.*

3 Retaining jurisdiction over Defendants’ state law claims will not promote judicial
4 economy or convenience. This litigation began only four months ago, and the court has
5 not yet issued a scheduling order or ruled on any substantive motions. No discovery has
6 taken place. Dismissing the remaining claims without prejudice will permit Defendants
7 to file a fresh action in state court without having first expended significant time or
8 resources in this court. While Defendants are correct that “it would take time to bring [a
9 new] judge up to speed” on the facts of this case (Doc. 74 at 4), that is true in every case
10 in which a federal court has discretion to decline supplemental jurisdiction under
11 § 1367(c). Yet the Supreme Court has made clear that in the mine run of cases, residual
12 state law claims should proceed in state court. A concern for “fairness” does not require
13 an exemption from all the normal burdens of litigation. And comity counsels, as it will in
14 most cases, that the Arizona courts be permitted to pass upon Defendants’ state law
15 claims. Accordingly, the court declines to retain supplemental jurisdiction over this case.

16 Because this action will be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(1), there is no need to
17 address whether Defendants have failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

18 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Counter-Defendant Peter K. Strojnik’s
19 Motion to Dismiss Second Amended Counterclaim (Doc. 67) is granted. The Clerk shall
20 dismiss the third-party claims against Peter K. Strojnik and the Strojnik Law Firm, LLC
21 and shall terminate this case.

22 Dated this 27th day of July, 2015.

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24 
25 Neil V. Wake
United States District Judge